CALFED Bay-Delta Program Project Information Form
Watershed Program - Full Proposal Cover Sheet

Attach to the cover of full proposal. All applicants must fill out this Information Form for their proposal. Failure to answer these questions and include them with the application will result in the application being considered nonresponsive and not considered for funding.

1. **Full Proposal Title:** City of Roseville Creek and Riparian Management and Restoration Plan
   Concept Proposal Title/Number: WSP01-0023
   Applicant: City of Roseville
   Applicant Name: Mark Morse, Environmental Coordinator
   Applicant Mailing Address: 316 Vernon Street, #102 Roseville, CA 95678
   Applicant Telephone: 916/774-5334 **Fax:** 916/774-5195 **Email:** mmorse@roseville.ca.us
   Fiscal Agent Name (if different from above): City of Roseville/Russ Branson, Finance Director
   Fiscal Agent Mailing Address: Same as above
   Fiscal Agent Telephone: Same as above **Fax:** 774-5514 **Email:** rbranson@roseville.ca.us

2. **Type of Project: Indicate the primary topic for which you are applying (check only one)**

_____	Assessment	_____	Monitoring
_____	Capacity Building	_____	Outreach
_____	Education	X	Planning
_____	Implementation	_____	Research

3. **Type of Applicant:**

_____	Academic Institution/University	_____	Non-Profit
_____	Federal Agency	_____	Private Party
_____	Joint Venture	_____	State Agency
X	Local Government	_____	Tribe or Tribal Government

4. **Location (including County): City of Roseville, Placer County**

   What major watershed is the project primarily located in:
   _____Klamath River (Coast and Cascade Ranges)
   __X__Sacramento River (Coast, Cascade and Sierra Ranges)
   _____San Joaquin River (Coast and Sierra Ranges)
   _____Bay-Delta (Coast and Sierra Ranges)
   _____Southern CA (Coast and Sierra Ranges)
   _____Tulare Basin (Coast, Sierra and Tehachapi Ranges)

5. **Amount of funding requested:** $228,470
   Cost share/in-kind partners? __X__ Yes _____No
   Identify partners and amount contributed by each:
   City of Roseville: Total value of matching funds $499,800. Includes $242,737 in FEMA Flood Hazard mitigation program grant funds and $116,000 form the City of Roseville Traffic Mitigation Fund. The balance of City matching funds are General Fund monies.
   Dry Creek Conservancy: $5,000

6. **Have you received funding from CALFED before?** _____Yes __X__No
   If yes, identify project title and source of funds:

By signing below, the applicant declares the following:

1. The truthfulness of all representations in their proposal
2. The individual signing this form is entitled to submit the application on behalf of the applicant (if the applicant is an entity or an organization)
3. The person submitting the application has read and understood the conflict of interest and confidentiality discussion in the Watershed Program Proposal Solicitation Package and waives any and all rights to privacy and confidentiality of the proposal on behalf of the applicant, to the extent provided in the Proposal Solicitation Package.

MARK MORSE

Printed name of applicant

Mark J Morse

Signature of applicant

1. Describe your project, its underlying assumptions, expected outcomes, timetable for completion, and general methodology or process.

The project proposal involves the preparation and adoption of a City of Roseville Creek and Riparian Management and Restoration Plan (Plan) and related CEQA documentation. The development and implementation of this plan has been sub-divided into two phases: Phase I – Plan Development and Phase II – Plan Implementation. Funding is only being requested for Phase I at this time. The approach contained in this Full Proposal has been coordinated with two other CALFED proposals: Placer County's Western Placer Watershed Coordination, Planning and Assessment (WSP01-0105 and WSP01-0093) and the Dry Creek Conservancy's (DCC) Dry Creek Watershed Stewardship Group (WSP01-0069). Letters of support are attached. In particular, the DCC partnership strengthens the projects overall potential for success in the areas of restoration implementation, stewardship and organizational capacity building. The major underlying project goals are to:

- Establish an assessment and planning process that identifies and addresses stakeholder issues and values;
- Develop a comprehensive creek and riparian management approach that balances public health and safety needs with natural resource functions and values and provides a net benefit to the watershed ecosystem;
- Identify and prioritize areas for creek and riparian restoration and enhancement and define a process for community based restoration efforts;
- Develop conceptual improvement standards to guide restoration projects and decision making;
- Produce a comprehensive Creek and Riparian Management and Restoration Plan document with related CEQA documentation suitable for adoption by the City of Roseville. The final plan will tier from the larger CALFED Watershed Program Plan and advance the program's primary objectives as well as refine watershed CRMP efforts for implementation at the community level. The final plan will also further the City's efforts to work proactively and programmatically with state and federal regulatory agencies as outlined in existing agreements;
- As a Plan component, establish a long-term public outreach program that fosters partnerships with complimentary organizations and builds community capacity to successfully implement the Plan. Outreach materials shall educate the community of the CALFED program and sound watershed stewardship principles.

A description of the watershed and geographic reference is contained in page 1 of the Concept Proposal. The following work program is proposed. Study area creeks are shown in Figure 1 with a work program summary flowchart presented on the back of Figure 1 (attached).

PHASE I – PLAN DEVELOPMENT

Task 1: Assemble Project Team and Advisory Committee

This task involves general project initiation and includes the formation of an advisory group, project scoping, defining an organizational structure, setting project goals and objectives, and establishing the overall geographic boundaries for the assessment. The Advisory Committee will consist of key participants in the community, to identify stakeholder interests, needs and values, and to keep interested parties of Plan development informed of the planning process. The committee will include City personnel to identify public health and safety, utility and service system maintenance issues.

The Project Team will meet with Placer County staff and consultants preparing the Dry Creek CRMP and the Western Placer Watershed Coordination, Planning and Assessment (to include the Pleasant Grove watershed) to identify available data and watershed planning goals. A key concept of this proposed Plan is that it tier from and be consistent with the larger watershed plans to ensure watershed goals are translated to and implemented at the community level.

The City of Roseville Community Development Department would lead the project team with technical assistance from URS Corporation (URS) and Garcia and Associates (GANDA). If awarded the grant, a detailed work scope could be developed by these firms for contracting purposes, or if required by CALFED, an RFP could be assembled by the City for a competitive selection process.

Task 2: Creek and Riparian Ecosystem Assessment

Task 2.1: Inventory and Review Baseline Resource Information and Plans. The assessment phase will rely heavily on information developed for the watershed CRMP plans to describe regional influences. This information will be supplemented by existing and proposed studies and plans that address local conditions. Available studies include specific plan EIRs, biological assessments, fishery surveys, water quality and temperature studies and the watershed CRMP efforts. The most pertinent are further described under question 6. All available data, and literature will be reviewed and assimilated to assemble an inventory of baseline information on biology, water quality, hydrology/hydraulics and fluvial geomorphology that is both watershed based and specific to the Plan area. The data assimilation process will include GIS mapping (discussed further under task 2.4).

Task 2.2: Conduct Hydrologic and Geomorphic Study. One of the primary causes of creek degradation is urban development and the changed hydrologic and sediment conditions imposed on the creek environment. A historical analysis of the watershed will be completed to determine the cause of observed creek degradation. To the degree possible, a "picture" of what a healthy unaltered creek looks like under similar watershed conditions will be developed. This picture will serve as a model, or reference, from which the ultimate desired outcome of implementing the Plan can be determined. This reference will help define the problem statement, potential opportunities, and objectives for restoration.

Existing stream flow data will be obtained where available and used in assessing the hydro-geomorphic conditions and relationships of selected creeks. Variations of seasonal daily average flows, flood-frequency analysis, flow duration, and channel forming flows will be investigated as needed to assess existing and future creek conditions. To supplement existing information, a hydrologic and fluvial geomorphic study will be completed for creeks contained within the Plan area. The purpose of this task is to characterize existing creeks within the Plan area as well as define the desired outcome, or model.

The hydro-geomorphic data collection will consist of floodway and creek plan dimensions obtained from USGS maps, aerial photographs and other available maps. Averaged creek geometry and channel slope as well as the frequency of habitat structure such as pool/riffle sequences will be measured in the field for select creeks in the assessment area. Bed features (scour/depositional patterns and woody debris) and stability features (such as bank height, vegetation and root density, slope, active erosion, incision, and cutbanks) will be qualitatively recorded on field data sheets designed for this purpose. A photo-record of creek channel roughness elements and vegetation composition and density will be created. Samples of bed and bank material and grain size distributions will be determined where feasible.

Task 2.3: Riparian Vegetation & Habitat Characteristics. All existing biological/ecological information, data, and reports on riparian habitats conducted on creeks in the Plan area will be gathered and reviewed. Information review may include: vegetation studies, vegetation mapping, invasive species surveys, wildlife surveys, habitat evaluations, biological assessments and monitoring data and design plans from completed riparian restoration projects. Biological field surveys necessary to develop the Plan will be conducted to update existing riparian vegetation mapping and fill in data gaps identified in the data review. A field reconnaissance of restoration and enhancement projects in the Plan area will be conducted to assess existing ecological conditions. A watershed assessment and monitoring approach and protocol will be developed for sampling riparian vegetation throughout the Plan area.

Existing fisheries reports within the watershed, including agency reports and any other anecdotal information available will be reviewed. Fisheries field reconnaissance will consist of identifying suitable spawning habitat and pool to riffle rations necessary to provide optimal habitat for various life stages of special status species. This work will be coordinated the DCC's annual fall monitoring and this data will be integrated with data currently being collected other City projects.

Task 2.4: GIS Mapping. The City maintains a GIS system and base map which will serve as the foundation for creation of data layers. Working from the City base map, information gathered during Tasks 2.1, 2.2, and 2.3 will be mapped to identify locations of important resources, water quality information, existing and proposed restoration sites, and open space preserve locations. Existing layers that identify public utilities, bike trails and maintenance access roads, and important public infrastructure (bridges, culvert crossings, stream gages, and flood control facilities) will also be added. The GIS data and maps will be available as analytical tools to aid in plan development and during plan implementation for adaptive management purposes.

Task 2.5: Prepare Existing Conditions and Assessment Report. Based on information gathered in the foregoing tasks, an Existing Conditions and Assessment Report (ECAR) will be prepared. This interim study will consolidate all baseline information and GIS mapping. It will include a summary and description of general stakeholder and City maintenance and management issues, needs and values. The ECAR will include a complete setting discussion and description of identified riparian resources and water quality stressors. A comparison will be made to the reference condition and ultimate desired outcome. Areas where ecosystem quality has been substantially degraded due to current and historic land use and natural processes will be identified and explained. Problem erosion areas and likely causes will be identified. Biological resource and water quality conditions will be presented and assessed. The report will identify the location and significance of related potential adverse affects, as well as potential restoration opportunities and any project constraints that might be present. Finally, the report will discuss linkages to regional watershed management plans and monitoring efforts.

Task 3: Plan Development

Task 3.1: Public Outreach. Public outreach will include press releases to publicize the planning effort and the link between the local management plan under development, the watershed plan(s) for the Dry and Pleasant Grove Creek Watersheds and the larger CALFED goals. The outreach effort will include release of the ECAR for public review and comment, a series of well publicized workshops including outreach at the neighborhood level through the Roseville Coalition of Neighborhood Associations (RCONA) (described in the Concept Proposal).

At appropriate stages of assessment and plan development, the project team will hold public workshops to ensure that all interested parties are informed and have an opportunity to participate in the plan development process. Workshops will include DCC presentations on local efforts to build community capacity to monitor and improve ecosystem processes. To support this effort, outreach and community capacity building materials will be developed. This will be conducted in partnership with the DCC and will include outreach media such as flyers and brochures. These will make the link between the larger goals of CALFED, watershed CRMP efforts, and the local management and restoration planning process. Emphasis will be placed on underlying watershed principles. The goal will be to increase public awareness to change behaviors that either produce or could reduce storm water pollution, improve water quality and supply. Materials developed will focus on key pollutants and behaviors, carefully target their audiences, and choose a mix of media to disseminate information to the City's growing population. CALFED will be identified as the funding source to produce these materials.

Task 3.2: Develop Draft and Final Plan. Based on results of the preceding tasks, the draft Plan will be developed. To ensure there will not be a duplication of work, the City and County have agreed to coordinate planning efforts and limit restoration planning activities to their respective jurisdictions. The Plan will recommend a comprehensive management strategy designed to

balance public health and safety management and maintenance needs with ecosystem and water quality functions and values, resource agency concerns and permitting processes, and stakeholder interests and values. The Project Team will consider a range of alternatives. Watershed specialists recognize it is better to address the causes of the problems rather than trying to fix a symptom. Eliminating and modifying current management practices may provide the greatest benefit for the costs. Frequently it is impossible to reverse the cause of environmental degradation (e.g., urbanization). In this case, alternatives will be developed that mitigate or mange the altered conditions and obtain the desired outcome.

Emphasis will be placed on developing a plan that implements the CALFED Watershed Program Goals and Objectives described in Section 1.5 of the Watershed Program Plan (July, 2000) and facilitating a process for community based enhancement projects similar to the City of San Jose's Riparian Restoration Action Plan (discussed further below).

Task 4: CEQA
A CEQA document will be prepared to inform decision makers of the implications of plan adoption. The CEQA document will draw heavily from information contained in the draft Plan, would be coordinated with this effort and simultaneously developed to take advantage of labor economies.

PHASE II – PLAN IMPLEMENTATION
Funding for implementation of restoration projects is not requested at this time, but may be requested during future CALFED funding rounds.

TIMETABLE
Work would begin as soon as possible following completion of DWR contracting. The overall assessment and plan development process is conservatively estimated to take 23 months. Plan adoption targeted for early 2003. The estimate was conservative to allow for ample opportunity for public involvement. The City is confident that project deliverables can be produced within this time frame or less.

Project Timetable			
Duration	**Start**	**Finish**	**Task**
6 months	7-01	1-02	Contract Authorization
1 month	1-02	2-02	Task 1: Assemble Project Team
6 months	2-02	8-02	Task 2:Creek and Riparian Ecosystem Assessment
4 months	8-02	12-02	Task 3: Plan Development
5 months	11-02	4-03	Task 4: CEQA
1 month	4-03	5-03	Certify CEQA and Adopt Plan
23 months	**7-01**	**5-03**	**TOTALS**

2. Describe your qualifications and readiness to implement the proposed project.

a. Describe the level of institutional structure, ability and experience to administer funds and conduct the project. Identify the fiscal agent responsible for handling the funds.

The City of Roseville is an incorporated charter city with a population of approximately 79,000 residents. The City is run by a five member City Council/City Manager form of government. The City Manager oversees governmental operations including thirteen separate departments. The City's Finance Department is staffed by over 39 fulltime equivalent employees. Russ Branson, the City Finance Director, is the designated fiscal agent for purposes of this CALFED grant. Under the direction of Mr. Branson, the Finance Department oversees the City budget, including the tracking of over separate 30 funds. The Finance Department has vast experience in administering state and federal grants and is well qualified to administer this CALFED grant. The

Department was recently awarded the California Society of Municipal Finance Officer Award of Merit in Operational Budgeting 1999-2000.

b. Describe technical support available (including support needed for environmental compliance and permitting) to begin and complete the project in a timely manner.

City of Roseville
The Community Development Department (CDD) would serve as the lead department for project implementation. CDD serves as a coordinating department for the majority of City development activities and oversees environmental review for all City projects. The CDD includes two full time environmental staff positions; the Environmental Coordinator and Assistant Environmental Specialist. Mark Morse, the City's Environmental Coordinator, would serve as project manager for Plan development. The CDD environmental staff routinely prepare CEQA and NEPA environmental documents both in house and under contract to outside consultants. The Environmental Coordinator has over twelve years of public and private sector professional CEQA/NEPA experience and is well versed in the implementation of State CEQA Guidelines. The Environmental Coordinator serves as Preserve Manager and oversees City managed open space preserve operations and management plans, and coordinates the monitoring and reporting requirements for the City's two industrial storm water discharge permits. The CDD is well positioned within the City's organizational structure and contains the appropriate staff to carry forward the proposed work program.

The CDD is also supported by a wide range of technical staff typical of a full service city. This includes the City Attorney's office (for contracting matters), the Information Technology Department and Planning Department's GIS section (for computer based applications), a Public Information office to assist with press releases and public outreach, as well as diverse array of engineers and planners. This in house technical support will ensure the project is initiated and completed in a timely and professional manner. In addition, URS Corporation, GANDA and the DCC bring considerable technical support and knowledge of local existing conditions to the project team.

URS Corporation
URS is a multidisciplinary firm of scientists, engineers, and planners with extensive experience in environmental resources planning including the following disciplines: environmental assessment and pollution control; watershed management; hydrology, geomorphology; ecological restoration, habitat improvements; nonpoint source pollution management and planning; GIS and computer modeling. URS has expertise in a full range of biological resources including aquatic ecology, terrestrial wildlife and vegetation, threatened and endangered species, wetland delineation, habitat restoration and rehabilitation. Their experience in the Central Valley and the San Francisco - Sacramento Bay Delta involve multiple stakeholders and special interest groups. URS is currently working with Technical Advisory Groups and Stakeholders on the San Joaquin River and Merced River toward restoration of the physical and ecological processes and functions.

The URS project team includes a variety of technical specialists with expertise in the ecological restoration plans. The URS Task Leaders is comprised of the following specialists:

Steve Kellogg: Mr. Kellogg is an ecologist with a BS in biology and a MS in ecology and 25 years of experience in his field. He has experience in restoration and mitigation planning in a variety of habitats including riparian, seasonal wetland, estuarine wetlands, and vernal pool habitats. He has successfully managed several projects involving restoration, watershed analysis and river ecosystem issues. His Central Valley experience includes, the Grassland Bypass EIS/EIR, CALFED analyses for Vegetation and Wildlife Technical Report and EIS/EIR, and the Route 59 Merced River Mitigation and Restoration Planning Project. Mr. Kellogg will be a technical advisor for the project and provide QA/QC oversight.

Gary Palhegyi, P.E.: Mr. Palhegyi has MS in Environmental Engineering with 14 years of professional experience in environmental fluid mechanics emphasizing surface water hydrology, river flow dynamics and sediment transport mechanics. He has experience in fluvial geomorphology, field data collection techniques, computer modeling, statistical analysis, water quality and management. In the last several years, Mr. Palhegyi has work on 9 fluvial geomorphic assessments and stream rehabilitation plans and designs. He is familiar with the data requirements, survey techniques, and assessment methodologies required for stream restoration. His work ranges from a high alpine meadow, gravel bedded rivers, desert creek beds, and small urban streams. Mr. Palhegyi has worked with geologist, riparian ecologists and fishery experts to develop biotechnical solutions for stream channel instability problems.

Gretchen Coffman: Ms. Coffman is a wetland and riparian ecologist with 10 years of experience in the field of restoration ecology. She has a BA in biology, a MA in plant ecology, and is finishing a Ph.D. in environmental sciences, focusing on nutrient relations of plants used in riparian restoration. She has worked on restoration of rivers, streams and wetlands throughout the U.S., concentrating for the last five years on riparian restoration in California. She has experience in experimental design, re-vegetation design, planning, and implementation of large restoration projects; and organization of community involvement and teaching in the field of restoration ecology. Ms. Coffman will take the lead role in the experimental design, re-vegetation planning and design, and implementation on this project.

Garcia and Associates (GANDA)
GANDA specializes in aquatic and terrestrial ecology, natural resources management, and cultural resource management and is committed to developing solutions to environmental issues through creativity, rigorous science, sound management and an emphasis on communication. GANDA biologists have conducted numerous studies of aquatic and terrestrial resources in the Central Valley and Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta involving multiple ecosystem and natural resource restoration goals. These projects have included identifying and implementing riverine improvement and fisheries enhancement measures, T&E species assessments, riparian stabilization studies, water quality monitoring, and recommendations for long-term protection of natural resources.

John Garcia will be the Principal-in-Charge for all GANDA tasks. Mr. Garcia has over 27 years of technical experience, many of which have been spent conducting similar projects. Dr. Merron will serve as Project Manager and will be responsible for the coordinating the field efforts, data analysis, reporting, and communicating with both the City of Roseville and URS. Dr. Merron is currently working closely with the City of Roseville on natural resource assessments within the City's boundaries including adult salmonid spawning and juvenile outmigration monitoring, assisting with developing creek maintenance guidelines, and water quality monitoring.

c. List any previous projects of this type you or your partners have implemented, funded either by CALFED or other programs.

The City of Roseville has produced several specific plans and has a great deal of experience working with consultants to prepare multi issue planning documents. The CDD has prepared Operation and Management Plans for seven open space preserves located throughout the City. These preserves range in size from a few acres to several hundred acres and contain creek and riparian zones, grasslands and natural and created wetlands. With consultant assistance, the City has also conducted creek and riparian restoration planning and implementation projects. Some of these have been as mitigation for land development or flood control projects and others as stand alone enhancement projects. Examples include development and implementation of the Cirby-Linda-Dry Creek Flood Control Project mitigation plan, the Old Auburn Road Realignment project mitigation plan, and the Harding Boulevard Extension project mitigation plan. These projects involved mitigation planning and implementation for oak woodland, and creek and

riparian areas. The Royer Park Riparian Reforestation Project was a community-based creek, riparian and in stream habitat restoration project. This project was funded by DWR's Urban Streams Restoration Program and included a partnership with the DCC. None of the above projects were funded by CALFED.

The City's Environmental Coordinator also has a vast experience in permitting and U.S. Fish and Wildlife and National Marine Fisheries Service consultations under the federal Endangered Species Act. He has been and remains active in several stakeholder driven and collaborative ecosystem and natural resource based planning projects. Examples include the Placer Legacy Project (Scientific Working Group, and Recreation, Community Edges, Scenic and Historic Resources Team), the Dry Creek Coordinated Resource Management Planning group (CRMP); the Dry Creek Watershed Coordinated Resource Management Plan and Miner's Ravine Restoration Plan Technical Advisory Committee. The Environmental Coordinator also serves as the City's liaison and primary contact with Gregg Bates, Executive Director of the DCC. The City and DCC continue to build a relationship that fosters community outreach and ongoing partnerships through programs like Creek Week and the Royer Park Riparian Reforestation Project. Most recently, the City and DCC partnered on a second Urban Streams Restoration Program Grant for restoration and planning work on Dry Creek.

URS played a significant role in the preparation of the CALFED Bay-Delta program EIS/EIR, including several technical reports and EIS/EIR sections. For Caltrans, URS is currently involved in the Merced River Restoration Project, which is currently requesting CALFED grant funds to develop consensus based restoration designs. For the Bay-Delta Ecosystem Restoration and Flood Conveyance Project, URS produced hydraulic analyses and developed preliminary design alternatives and cost estimates. For the Ward Creek Watershed Restoration project, URS completed hydro-geomorphic studies and prepared final plans and specifications for restoration of four degrading sites along the creek. The Sutter Basin Habitat Investigation included objectives to increase riparian and wetland habitat, improve water conveyance upstream along the Sacramento River, and alleviate flooding potential along the Sutter Bypass.

Examples of projects that are relevant to the Restoration Plan are:

- Milburn-Hansen Riparian Habitat Restoration Plan (San Joaquin River)
- Merced River Ranch Restoration Plan
- Ward Creek Watershed Restoration Projects (Lake Tahoe Basin)
- CALFED Bay-Delta Program
- Watershed Management Initiative (WMI), Santa Clara County
- Environmental Assessment of the Friant and Cross Valley Canal Units Contract Renewal
- San Leandro Creek Watershed Coordinated Resource Management Plan (CRMP)
- Sutter Basin Habitat Investigation
- Yamhill River Basin Watershed Management Plan
- Bay-Delta Ecosystem Restoration and Flood Conveyance Project

3. Provide a completed budget cost sheet and describe the basis for determining project costs, including comparisons with other similar projects, salary comparisons, and other listed costs. Include all costs of environmental compliance, such as CEQA and/or NEPA, and permits. Describe how the approach to achieving the stated goals of the project demonstrates an effective cost relative to its anticipated benefits.

Cost Proposal Overview

Attachment 1 contains the Program Budget and Project Summary table and URS and GANDA Cost Detail sheets. As shown, the estimated total project cost (including outside source matching funds) to fund the assessment and plan development effort is $728,270. Of this amount, the City is requesting $228,470 from CALFED with $499,800 identified as matching funds.

Matching Funds and Cost Effectiveness

City staff labor costs for contract administration, financial accounting, CALFED reporting and project management are identified as local matching funds. The source of funds for this labor costs is the City's General Fund. All field work, mapping, analysis and report preparation tasks would be conducted by qualified consultants. All consultant work is proposed for CALFED funding. Consultant labor rates and estimated hours by task are shown in the URS and GANDA Cost Detail sheets (attached). Detail sheets include other direct costs and account for all overhead costs. The DCC would assist City staff at public workshops, during the assessment and plan development tasks, and as a community liaison for public outreach efforts. DCC funding for these efforts is included in their CALFED proposal (WSP01-0069).

Monitoring. After inventorying existing and proposed water quality monitoring activities and discussing ongoing efforts with the County and DCC, it was decided not to include a request for additional monitoring funds in this proposal. As discussed under question 5, a significant amount of water quality monitoring data is available through existing programs and would be utilized during the assessment (Task 2) and plan development (Task 3) tasks.

For example, the City's three-year Miners Ravine Water Quality and Sediment Monitoring program will provide valuable data. This program is required by NMFS as part of a mitigation plan developed for the East Roseville Parkway/Miner's Ravine Bridge project and will initiate within the next three months. A matching credit of $116,000 is identified in the cost table. The source of funds for this study is City of Roseville Traffic Mitigation Fees.

Citizen programs and local partnerships will supplement the City monitoring efforts to identify baseline conditions and future success. A match of $5,000 (an amount proportional to DCC bioassessment work conducted in the City) is identified for utilization of DCC's Rapid Bioassessment monitoring. This work is funded by a Proposition 319(h) grant.

A Matching credit of $323,650 was also identified for the City's ongoing five-year Fisheries Assessment and Water Temperature Monitoring program. This work includes the collection of continuous water temperature data and adult and juvenile salmonid surveys on Cirby, Linda and Dry Creeks in the City of Roseville. The work is required by NMFS as part of the mitigation plan for the City's flood control project. This work is funded by a FEMA Flood Hazard Mitigation Program Grant which was based on a 25 percent local match.

GIS Work. With respect to proposed GIS work, the City and DCC will coordinate activities to ensure no duplication of effort. This includes agreement that the City will oversee GIS layer development within its jurisdiction and that DCC will focus its efforts on the watershed outside the City. As discussed with DCC, one means of accomplishing this would be share the services of a single GIS consultant with work conducted within the City funded by the City grant and outside the City by the DCC grant.

Outreach. Budget for the assessment phase includes funding to develop outreach program flyers and brochures. The City will endeavor to continue outreach efforts either through additional CALFED grants or other state and federal grant opportunities.

Restoration. No funding is proposed for restoration implementation. Funding for restoration implementation will likely be derived from multiple sources including local, state and federal grant sources, including future CALFED grant cycles.

Cost Effectiveness. To ensure adequate budgeting, project costs were estimated with professional consultant assistance. URS Corporation has extensive experience in watershed planning work and GANDA is an experienced natural resources consulting firm. Major project tasks were compared against other relevant work efforts to gage the level of effort and staff time necessary to produce the desired work products. This included comparisons with Placer

County's Dry Creek Coordinated Resource Management Plan and the City of San Jose's Riparian Restoration Action Plan.

The cost of this assessment and planning project will advance achievement of CALFED Watershed Program Plan goals. A watershed CRMP process alone can not be developed to the level of detail need to address unique urban issues. A key concept of the City's proposal is that the planning effort will tier from and be consistent with the larger watershed plans to ensure goals to enhance ecological functions are translated to and implemented at the community level. This will ensure that planning efforts are coordinated, complementary and represent a logical step in refining CALFED's Watershed Program Goals and Objectives. Every effort has been made to coordinate this final tier work with the larger planning efforts and to utilize all available data and programs to optimize efficiency, avoid redundancy and create new and improved partnerships.

4. Describe the technical feasibility of the proposed project.

The project is considered technically feasible because the plan will be developed with assistance from professional consultants with watershed planning experience. Further, the methods to be employed are widely accepted practices in the watershed planning and restoration professional community.

a. Describe any similarity to previously implemented successful projects in this community or elsewhere.

This project is an assessment and planning project that tiers from and implements the efforts of a larger CRMP process. The Plan would be developed using the CRMP approach, a widely accepted and utilized planning tool. The CRMP approach is a resource planning, problem-solving and management process that allows for direct participation of everyone concerned with natural resource management in a given planning area. The concept underlying CRMP is that coordinating resource management strategies results in improved resource management and minimizes conflicts among land users, landowners, governmental agencies and interest groups. The CRMP approach has been utilized throughout the state and is a proven planning method. Several CRMPS are proposed and ongoing in Placer County (Auburn Ravine-Coon Creek, and Dry Creek) and the greater Sacramento Valley region. The proposed work plan has been modeled after, and coordinated with, these successful planning projects.

The project has also been modeled after the City of San Jose's Riparian Restoration Action Plan (City of San Jose, 2000). This relatively recent plan contains a baseline inventory of the City's riparian corridors and presents development guidelines designed to limit or avoid future damage to riparian corridors. It is a practical guide for stakeholders interested in correcting and reversing past damages to the riparian system. The plan has been successful in making it easier to implement community based restoration projects by compiling a process, standards and identifying the locations appropriate for restoration activities. This results in increased community involvement in riparian restoration projects that are both environmentally sound and enjoyable for volunteers and improves the connection between City residents and the City's natural resources. This is a desired outcome of the proposed Plan and the work program has been modeled after the San Jose effort.

b. If the project proposes a new approach or new method with a high likelihood of adding new knowledge and or techniques, or with the potential to fill identified gaps in existing knowledge, describe how it will do so, and what monitoring components will provide substantiation of results.

The project will refine the CRMP process by implementing an approach that fills a common implementation gap created by geopolitical boundaries.

The watershed CRMP process being undertaken by Placer County is the appropriate starting point to assess watershed conditions, identify stakeholder interests, and initiate public outreach and education. However, watershed plans by their nature are regional and therefore often include more than one geopolitical jurisdiction with land use authority. For example, Placer County's Dry Creek Watershed CRMP includes the Cities of Roseville and Rocklin, the Town of Loomis, as well as a portion of Sacramento County. Although every effort is made to plan the watershed based on resource needs and not jurisdictional boundaries, geopolitical constraints often limit implementation effectiveness. Staff and funding constraints can prevent a county led CRMP process from addressing in detail the urban management and maintenance needs of a city. Yet, cities produce some of the greatest watershed stressors, particularly from a water quality standpoint.

What is needed, and what would be accomplished under this proposal, is an implementing plan consistent with the watershed CRMP but containing locally developed guidelines and policies. This ensures the broader watershed CRMP goals to enhance ecological functions are translated to the community level while addressing specific local issues. This tiring concept fosters a plan that can be adopted by the local agency with land use authority. This in turn should produce a more active watershed community compared to near by cities that fall within a watershed CRMP but have no consistent locally adopted plan. This should have the affect of promoting City partnerships with complementary organizations and facilitating a process to expedite watershed restoration goals. For cities that don't have similar plans, relative measurable results should be produced in the form of: greater community watershed understanding and involvement, comparatively more restoration completed, and measurably improved water quality.

c. Explain how the finished project will be maintained as necessary, and to what degree it may require continued funding from outside the community.

The finished product is a Plan that identifies a comprehensive creek and riparian management approach, prioritized restoration areas and conceptual standards, and establishes a community outreach and capacity building program. With the community based monitoring program and partnerships formed through this process, the effectiveness of the plan can be continuously measured. This monitoring process will likely identify the need for appropriate adaptive management response which may include the need to adjust the Plan's management recommendations. In other words, the Plan would not be considered a static document. Some tweaking and updating of the plan may be necessary. Minor plan adjustments such as updating GIS maps to reflect implementation of restoration projects and adaptive management changes can be performed by the City. Outside funding for community based monitoring would likely be necessary and obtained through grant sources. Likewise, restoration project implementation would likely be grant funded.

5. Describe how the monitoring component of the project will help determine the effectiveness of project implementation and assist the project proponent and CALFED with adaptive management processes.

a. Identify performance measures appropriate for the stated goals and objectives of the project.

The goal for the initial phase of the project is to adopt a Creek and Riparian Management and Restoration Plan that will result in improved ecosystem functions. Consequently, there are two primary areas where performance can be measured. The first would be achievement of the plan adoption goal. Performance measures for this goal will include CALFED quarterly progress reports and draft and final reporting requirements. Progress toward actual plan adoption will be disclosed through these reporting protocols.

The second area of performance measurement would be plan effectiveness. Project Goals that are measurable include:

- Develop a comprehensive creek and riparian management approach that balances public health and safety needs with natural resource functions and values and provides a net benefit to the watershed ecosystem;
- Identify and prioritize areas for creek and riparian restoration and enhancement and define a process for community based restoration efforts;
- Develop conceptual improvement standards to guide restoration projects and decision making;
- As a Plan component, establish a long-term public outreach program that fosters partnerships with complimentary organizations and builds community capacity to successfully implement the Plan. Outreach materials shall educate the community of the CALFED program and sound watershed stewardship principles.

Appropriate performance measures may include:

- Acres of restoration completed per Plan;
- Implementation of design standards through the local approval and decision making process;
- Implementation of a coordinated management and maintenance strategy;
- Improved ecosystem and water quality;
- Outreach program established and informational materials distributed;
- Enhanced partnerships with complementary community groups and improved citizen understanding of watershed principles;

b. Describe how this project will coordinate with and support other local and regional monitoring efforts.

Community based monitoring and outreach efforts will be coordinated with the Plan development and implementation process and will provide the mechanism to monitor performance measures described above, particularly during plan implementation. Examples of these monitoring efforts are described below.

Dry Creek CRMP. The County led Dry Creek CRMP (Prop 204 funded) includes a watershed-wide water quality monitoring and assessment program. This effort is being overseen by a consulting team that includes the DCC. This includes a physio-chemical and biological/ecological analyses and assessment program. Results will be used in the assessment and plan development process.

Dry Creek Conservancy Rapid Bio Assessments. This work is being conducted by DCC members (Prop 319 h funded). DCC intends to continue its monitoring efforts through various state and federal grant sources. Results will be used in the assessment and plan development process and to monitor for long-term improved water quality. This will be one of the most important mechanisms to monitor success in attaining stated ecosystem and water quality enhancement goals.

CVRWQCB Bioassessments in Effluent Dominated Water Bodies. Regional Board staff is conducting bioassessments in Effluent Dominated Water Bodies (EDWs). This work is being coordinated with two citizen monitoring groups, the DCC and the Auburn Ravine/Coon Creek CRMP. Plan assessment and development phases will directly benefit from this work which includes six sample sites within the planning area.

Dry Creek Conservancy Partnership(s). Forging a partnership with DCC allows the City to draw on their restoration project design and implementation expertise along with their stewardship and organizational capacity building capabilities. DCC provides a mechanism to stay in close contact with local community issues and values related to watershed stewardship. The DCC serves as a

voice for community issues of concern. City staff routinely meet with DCC staff to update progress on partnership projects, coordinate grant efforts and address adaptive management concerns.

City of Roseville Three-Year Water Quality and Sediment Monitoring Program, Secret and Miner's Ravines. This monitoring program is funded by the City as part of mitigation requirements for the East Roseville Parkway/Miners Ravine Bridge project. It includes water quality sampling at six locations along Secret and Miners Ravines. Laboratory testing will be conducted for heavy metals, organics, inorganics, and pesticides. Sediment monitoring will be conducted at two locations within the study area.

City of Roseville Five-Year Adult and Juvenile Salmonid Surveys and Water Temperature Monitoring Flow Measurements and Fish Trapping. This monitoring work is funded by City as part of mitigation requirements for the City's Cirby-Linda-Dry Creek Flood Control project. Monitoring efforts are coordinated with NMFS. Fish survey results and water temperature data gathered will provide valuable information to the project.

In addition to the above monitoring programs, the project is being coordinated with the existing Placer County Dry Creek CRMP project. The Project is also being coordinated with the following CALFED grants: Placer County's Western Placer Watershed Coordination, Planning and Assessment (WSP01-0105 and WSP01-0093) and the Dry Creek Conservancy's (DCC) Dry Creek Watershed Stewardship Group (WSP01-0069). Each of these projects include their own monitoring components. Additional watershed assessments are listed under response 6.b.

c. Provide a description of any citizen monitoring programs that will be part of this project.

A successful restoration plan does not stop after the plan is complete, but requires careful monitoring of potential changes by incorporating monitoring, evaluation, and adaptive management. The Plan will include a monitoring coordination element to ensure these functions are carried out. Success is determined by addressing the following questions: is the project meeting the goals and objectives? Is the project integrating with regional goals and objectives?

Ongoing citizen monitoring programs will be used to develop appropriate adaptive management response. Coordination with current data collection efforts will be required during Task 1 – Creek and Riparian Ecosystem Assessment. The Project Team will meet with the Dry Creek Conservancy and the Rapid Bio-Assessment citizen monitoring groups to coordinate data collection with the proposed project goals and objectives. Project objectives, baseline data collection and performance criteria are an integral part of the monitoring requirements to assess baseline conditions and the success of the Plan.

d. What monitoring protocols will be used, and are they widely accepted as standard protocols?

Those conducting citizen monitoring programs report the use of the following monitoring protocols:

- Jim Harrington, 1999/2000. Measuring the Health of California Streams and Rivers.
- Environmental Protection Agency. EPAs Rapid Bioassessment Protocols for use in Wadeable Streams and Rivers.
- State Water Resources Control Board. Clean Water Team Draft Compendium Water Quality Monitoring and Assessment.

The protocols developed for the City of Roseville Three-Year Water Quality and Sediment Monitoring Program and the Five-Year Adult and Juvenile Salmonid Surveys and Water Temperature Monitoring and Flow Measurements were developed in consultation with NMFS.

d. Describe how the type and manner of data collection and analysis will be useful for informing local decision making?

Data collection and analysis will help guide the assessment and plan development process. As such, monitoring data is one of the factors that will form the basis for development of Plan goals, policies and standards. Because the final plan would be adopted by the City of Roseville, it will have a direct affect on local decision making. For example, sedimentation is a locally known ecological stressor. The extent of this problem will be better understood from review of sediment monitoring data being collected by the City of Roseville Three-Year Water Quality and Sediment Monitoring Program. This in turn will have an influence on the design of conceptual creek side improvement standards and restoration recommendations (i.e. revegetation and stabilization are important factors to be considered in design standards and restoration sites). As an adopted plan, improvement standard guidelines would apply to any project within Roseville affecting the creek bank. The Plan will provide the vehicle to link data collection to decision making. This same analogy can be used for other water quality parameters.

The GIS capabilities developed under this proposal could also be used as an analytical tool during plan implementation. GIS analytical strategies which incorporate citizen based monitoring data have been discussed with the DCC. Potential uses will be further evaluated as the system is developed. One concept being discussed is the ability to utilize GIS to analyze the spatial relationship of water quality data to identify potential sources or "hot spots" and management solutions.

6. If this project is to develop specific watershed conservation, maintenance or restoration actions, describe the scientific basis for the action(s) described in the proposal. Include the following:

a. Any assessment of watershed condition(s) that has already been developed by you or others.

b. Previous assessment(s) used to establish your project goals and objectives, or to inform the basic assumptions of your proposal.

Monitoring based existing and planned/ongoing assessments conducted by the City and others are listed under response 5.b. The collective information contained in these studies suggest that Roseville Creeks are impaired by: changes in runoff volume and peaking due to the addition of impervious surface within the watershed; sedimentation and siltation caused by historic use (mining) and recent development activities; and, cumulative water quality urban runoff issues (both temperature and chemical based). Previous assessments also document salmon and steelhead migration and spawning and a high degree of restoration potential.

Studies completed which examine Roseville creeks and provide an assessment of watershed conditions and restoration recommendations include (these are in addition to those listed under response 5.b.):

Bishop, Debra. Spring, 1997. An Evaluation of Dry Creek and its Major Tributaries In Placer County California.

City of Roseville. February, 2001. Creek Maintenance Guidelines. Garcia and Associates.

City of Roseville. November 27, 2000. 1999-2000 Adult and Juvenile Salmonid Surveys and Water Temperature Monitoring Flow Measurements and Fish Trapping in Cirby and Linda Creeks, Placer County, California, Garcia and Associates.

City of Roseville. July 23, 1999. Dry Creek Environmental Conditions and Fish Monitoring, Atkinson Street Bridge Project, Garcia and Associates.

City of Roseville. September 15, 1999. 1998-1999 Adult and Juvenile Salmonid Surveys and Water Temperature Monitoring in Cirby and Linda Creeks, Placer County, California, Garcia and Associates.

City of Roseville. June 29, 1998. Cirby-Linda-Dry Creek Flood Control Project – Biological Assessment for Chinook Salmon and Steelhead Trout, Garcia and Associates, Dames and Moore.

Garcia and Associates. August 1998. Cirby-Linda-Dry Creek Flood Control Project Proponents Impact and Minimization Plan for Chinook Salmon and Steelhead Trout, Garcia and Associates; Dames and Moore.

The Dry Creek Conservancy. Spring, 1999. Assessments of Stream Habitat in Secret Ravine, Placer County, California. Stacy K. Li, PhD., Aquatic Systems Research; Wayne C. Fields, Jr. Hydrozoology.

Swanson Hydrology & Geomorphology. May 11, 2000. Dry Creek Watershed Flood Detention and Stream Restoration Feasibility Study.

Swanson Hydrology & Geomorphology. January 2000. Reconnaissance Hydrology and Geomorphology Study of Secret Ravine, Placer County, California With Emphasis on Habitat Conditions for Fisheries.

c. A description of the scientific assumptions used to develop the project goals, objectives and proposed actions, and the degree to which those assumptions are widely accepted (both in the science community as a whole, and in the watershed community).

There is substantial scientific understanding regarding the benefits of creek and riparian restoration planning. The following source documents support the assumption on which the proposed action is based.

California Department of Fish and Game. 1994. California Salmonid Stream Habitat Restoration Manual. 2nd Edition. CDFG. Inland Fisheries Division, Sacramento, CA.

Gray, Donald H., Robbin B. Sotir. 1996. Biotechnical and Soil Bioengineering Slope Stabilization: A practical Guide for Erosion Control. John Wiley & Sons. New York, NY.

Kondolf, G.M. 2000. Some suggested Guidelines for Geomorphic Aspects of Anadromous Salmonid Habitat Restoration Proposals. Restoration Ecology. Volume 8, Number 1, March 22.

Lower Mokelume River Watershed Stewardship Plan. 2000. Issues and opportunities Paper. Mokelumne River Watershed Stewardship Program, San Joaquin County Resources Conservation District. March 22.

Yoshimyama, R.M., E.R. Gerstung, FW. Fisher, and P.B. Moyle. 2000. Chinook Salmon in the Central Valley: an Assessment. Fisheries: American Fisheries Society. Volume 25, Number 2.

d. A discussion of how the proposed actions are (are not) consistent with the scientific assumptions and previous assessments completed in the watershed.

The assumptions that Roseville Creeks are impaired by: changes in runoff volume and peaking due to the addition of impervious surface within the watershed; sedimentation and siltation caused by historic use (mining) and recent development activities; and, cumulative water quality urban runoff issues and management practices (both temperature and chemical based) are supported by the local studies and assessments cited. Numerous studies have suggested that the local watershed(s) is ripe for restoration efforts to benefit the recovery of historic salmon and steelhead migration and spawning (Bishop 1997) (City of Roseville 2001) (Garcia and Associates 1998) (Swanson Hydrology and Geomorphology May 11, 2000) (Swanson Hydrology and Geomorphology January, 2000) (Dry Creek Conservancy Spring 1999).

e. A description of what baseline knowledge was used to support the management actions described in the proposal, or the likelihood that the management actions will generate more robust baseline knowledge.

Baseline knowledge covering the issues of: water temperature, silt and sedimentation, urban runoff, direct loss of riparian areas due to land development, flooding, loss of riparian over story vegetation, and salmonid and steelhead surveys support the need for the proposed Plan. In addition, several of the assessments cited have identified the need for a comprehensive management approach and suggest appropriate locations within Roseville for riparian and fisheries enhancement.

Preparation of the proposed plan will synthesize all available assessments and baseline data. This, combined with the proposed studies, specifically the hydrologic and fluvial geomorphic study described under Task 2.2, should produce a more robust understanding of existing baseline knowledge.

7A. How will the proposal address multiple CALFED objectives (see Section I) in an integrated fashion, with emphasis on water supply reliability, water quality, ecosystem quality, and levee stability objectives CALFED has established for Stage 1 of the program?

7B. Explain how the proposal will help define and illustrate relationships between watershed processes (including human elements), watershed management, and the primary goals and objectives of the CALFED (see Section I).

The following is a combined response for questions 7A and 7B.

Ensure an Integrated CALFED Approach

The proposed Plan will be consistent with the CALFED goals for the Bay-Delta system and is an integral part of the broader solution area. In fact, as one of the fastest growing communities in the region, local Plan implementation should produce measurable results for typical urban watershed stressors such as flood control, storm water quality, erosion and siltation. This should result in improved aquatic and terrestrial habitats and ecological functions both within Roseville and the Bay-Delta. Key to achieving a locally led approach is that this plan would be adopted by the local jurisdiction with land use authority (the City of Roseville) allowing for implementation of design guidelines during the project review and approval process. This assures local community based implementation which otherwise may not occur under a watershed CRMP framework only (see also response 7).

The proposed plan will promote each of the initial implementation priorities. First, it will build community support for the comprehensive management of the Dry and Pleasant Grove Creek watersheds within Roseville. This will be accomplished through the education and outreach program to inform the local community of how local land management practices affect our creeks and in turn the Bay-Delta system. An added benefit of promulgating a locally adopted plan is that the City of Roseville has land use authority within the entire 31 square mile planning area. This

will greatly enhance the local community's capacity to manage the watershed, a listed priority of the initial funding cycle. Because the plan would tier from the Dry Creek and Pleasant Grove Creek CRMP processes, it serves as an implementation tool and represents a refinement of those watershed assessments while addressing local issues and needs thereby enhancing opportunities for community involvement. The plan would also promote specific watershed conservation, maintenance and restoration actions by developing a comprehensive restoration strategy for the City's creek and riparian areas.

The following planning goals will assure Plan document addresses multiple CALFED objectives in an integrated fashion:

- Establish an assessment and planning process that identifies and addresses stakeholder issues and values;
- Develop a comprehensive creek and riparian management approach that balances public health and safety needs with natural resource functions and values and provides a net benefit to the watershed ecosystem;
- Identify and prioritize areas for creek and riparian restoration and enhancement and define a process for community based restoration efforts;
- Develop conceptual improvement standards to guide restoration projects and decision making;
- Produce a comprehensive Creek and Riparian Management and Restoration Plan document with related CEQA documentation suitable for adoption by the City of Roseville. The final plan will tier from the larger CALFED Watershed Program Plan and advance the program's primary objectives as well as refine watershed CRMP efforts for implementation at the community level. The final plan will also further the City's efforts to work proactively and programmatically with state and federal regulatory agencies as outlined in existing agreements;
- As a Plan component, establish a long-term public outreach program that fosters partnerships with complimentary organizations and builds community capacity to successfully implement the Plan. Outreach materials shall educate the community of the CALFED program and sound watershed stewardship principles.

Watershed Connection

The City of Roseville contains 38 miles of creeks located primarily within an integrated 1,333 acre open space system. The City is contained within two watersheds which both drain to the Sacramento River by way of the Natomas East Main Drainage Canal (Dry Creek) and the Natomas Cross Canal (Pleasant Grove Creek). The Sacramento River is in turn tributary to the Bay-Delta. The City's water supply is from Folsom Reservoir which is on the American River and tributary to the Bay-Delta. Consequently, the project's ecosystem and water conservation benefits flow to the Bay-Delta.

Make the Connection with Public Outreach

At appropriate stages of assessment and plan development, the project team will hold public workshops. Workshops will include DCC presentations on local efforts to build community capacity to monitor and improve ecosystem processes. To support this effort, outreach and community capacity building materials will be developed. This will include development of outreach media such as flyers and brochures. These will make the link between the larger goals of CALFED, watershed CRMP efforts, and the local management and restoration planning process. They will also identify CALFED as the source of funding that made development of the materials possible. The goal will be to increase public awareness to change behaviors that affect ecosystem quality, water supply, water quality and levee system integrity. Materials developed will focus on key pollutants and behaviors, carefully target their audiences, and choose a mix of media to disseminate information to the City's growing population.

The Physical Relationship and Benefits
The City of Roseville obtains water from Folsom Reservoir for treatment and domestic use. The dam and reservoir are operated by the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation as a multi-use facility (water supply, flood control, recreation, and environmental functions). Folsom water quality is generally excellent. Immediately above the dam, the reservoir contains a cold water pool which is released for American River temperature fishery environmental purposes.

The water conservation goals of the public outreach program are designed to reduce domestic water demand and thereby improve water supply reliability. This would benefit not only domestic water supply, but water supply for environmental purposes (both CALFED objectives). Reduction in water use also results in reduced need for wastewater treatment. Treated wastewater is discharged to Dry Creek from the Regional Wastewater Treatment Plant. As stated above, Dry Creek flows to the Sacramento River via the Natomas East Main Drainage Canal and the Natomas Cross Canal, both levee controlled systems. This water also ultimately flows to the bay through the delta levee system. Reduced discharge to Dry Creek would incrementally reduce levee maintenance needs and the potential for catastrophic breaching.

7C. Identify a lead agency for environmental compliance, such as CEQA or NEPA. Describe the program's strategy and timetable on environmental compliance.

The City of Roseville would serve as lead agency for purposes of CEQA compliance. CAFED funding is requested to complete the required work as outlined in Task 4 of the work program and cost summary table.

The strategy for successful CEQA compliance has been integrated with the CALFED environmental process. As such, the CEQA document will tier from the CALFED program EIR/EIS. The Plan development process will facilitate CEQA compliance as well. For example, a project goal is to develop the Plan using a stakeholder process. This should result in early issue identification and the creation of a "self mitigating" Plan. Because the Plan will be designed to produce a net benefit to the ecosystem, no significant unavoidable adverse affects are expected. As such, it is anticipated that an Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration will be the appropriate level CEQA document. The document itself will rely heavily on information obtained during the plan assessment phase and would be developed concurrently with the draft Plan. This should produce significant cost economies and scheduling efficiencies. Preparation of the draft CEQA document is targeted for summer 2003. Public review would be coordinated with draft Plan review in late 2003. The target date to certify the CEQA document and adopt the plan is early 2004. The City of Roseville is well versed in assuming the lead agency role and certifying CEQA documents.

8. Describe any other important aspects of your program that you could not address in the above items, and that you feel are critical to fully describing your project. *(2 pages)*

Roseville has adopted a proactive and programmatic approach with USFWS and NMFS concerning water quality and endangered species issues resulting from urban development. The City is well positioned to integrate the proposed planning process within the context of existing and proposed MOU's with these resource agencies. The City also has an MOU with the CDFG, which addresses creek maintenance issues, and CDFG supports a more integrated management approach. The City is also committed to a three-year water quality monitoring program which can be used for establishing baseline conditions and contribute to the monitoring efforts of the proposed project. The city is confident that resource maintenance and restoration guidelines developed for this project can serve as the basis for an HCP or equivalent programmatic consultation with NMFS.

The proposed work scope has been designed to implement CALFED's primary goals and objectives as outlined in the Watershed Program Plan (July 2000). A key concept is that the

planning effort will tier from and be consistent with two larger watershed CRMP plans: the existing Dry Creek CRMP and the CALFED proposed Western Placer Watershed Coordination, Planning and Assessment CRMP (WSP01-0105 and WSP01-0093). Our efforts have also been closely coordinated with the Dry Creek Conservancy's CALFED proposed Dry Creek Watershed Stewardship Group (WSP01-0069). This approach ensures goals to enhance ecological functions are coordinated, complementary, and carried out the community level. It represents the next logical step in refining the watershed CRMP planning process and will serve as a model for similar local government implementation projects.

The completed plan will integrate several currently separate management strategies into one comprehensive plan designed to result in a net enhancement of watershed functions and values. Local guidelines for private property and City project creek side improvements will be developed and coordinated with NMFS and CDFG. An urban runoff/water quality public outreach program will be implemented and coordinated with RCONA NAs and opportunities will be developed for riparian restoration project partnerships.

Budget Sheets

CITY OF ROSEVILLE: CREEK AND RIPARIAN MANAGEMENT AND RESTORATION PLAN
Program Budget and Project Summary

	Task Description	Completion Date[1] (Duration)	Match Funds	CALFED Fund	Total
Administrati	*Project oversight: record keeping, scheduling, budget management, analysis and review.* [2]	5/03 (23 months)	$46,000		$46,000
Task 1	**Assemble Project Team and Advisory Committee**	2/02 (1 month)		$23,011	$23,011
Task 2	**Creek and Riparian Ecosystem Assessment**	8/02 (6 months)			
	Miner's Ravine Water Quality/Sediment Monitoring[3]		$116,000		$116,000
	Rapid Bioassessment Monitoring[4]		$5,000		$5,000
	Fisheries Assessment and Water Temperature Monitoring[5]		$323,650		$323,650
Task 2.1	*Inventory and Review Baseline Resource Information and Plans*			$19,268	$19,268
Task 2.2	*Conduct Hydrologic and Geomorphic Study*			$22,816	$22,816
Task 2.3	*Riparian Vegetation & Habitat Characteristics*			$29,978	$29,978
Task	*GIS Mapping*			$21,121	$21,121
Task 2.5	*Prepare Existing Conditions and Assessment Report*			$28,973	$28,973
Task 3	**Plan Development**	12/02 (4 months)			
Task 3.1	*Public Outreach*			$15,503	$15,503
Task	*Develop Draft and Final Plan*			$27,800	$27,800
Task 4	**CEQA**	4/03 (5 months)		$40,000	$40,000

CITY OF ROSEVILLE: CREEK AND RIPARIAN MANAGEMENT AND RESTORATION PLAN
Program Budget and Project Summary - Continued

	Task Description	Completion Date[1] (Duration)	Match Funds	CALFED Fund	Total
Task 5	**Reporting and Presentations**	Quarterly			
Task 5.1	*Quarterly progress reports: Progress reports on project implementation, financial status, milestones reached, products completed, and general assessment of overall progress, including problems encountered or anticipated.* [2]		$7,200		$7,200
Task 5.2	*Draft final report: Draft report summarizing the project implementation, achievements, product deliveries, financial status. To be sent to Contract Manager for review/comment.* [2]		$1,200		$1,200
Task 5.3	*Final report: Revised report incorporating comments from the Contract Manager and others.* [2]		$450		$450
Task 5.4	*Presentations: Delivering at least on final summary presentation to CALFED.* [2]		$300		$300
TOTAL			**$499,800**	**$228,470**	**$728,270**

[1] Assumes contract authorization on 1/02.

[2] Funding Source: Roseville General Fund

[3] Funding Source Roseville Traffic Mitigation Fees

[4] Funding Source: Dry Creek Conservancy 319(h)grant

[5] Funding Source: 75% FEMA Flood Hazard Mitigation Program and 25% Roseville General Fund.

GANDA COST DETAILS - CALFED FUNDING

City of Roseville; Community Development; Creek and Riparian Management and Restoration Plan
Level of effort and estimated costs

GANDA LABOR (hours)		TASKS									TOTAL
		Task 1	Task 2.1	Task 2.2	Task 2.3	Task 2.4	Task 2.5	Task 3.1	Task 3.2	Task 4	
Principal Scientist	J. Garcia	8	8		6	8	8	16	24	8	86
Project Manager II	G. Merron	48	40	16	40	24	80	62	80	16	406
Staff Scientist IV	R. Aramayo	48	24			12	26		12	6	128
Staff Scientist III	I. Chan	12			100		26		12	4	154
Staff Scientist III	J. Kim		24			24				4	48
Staff Scientist I	R. Klinger		24		24			24		4	72
Graphics/GIS	C. Gavette				12	120	26	4	38	12	212
Contract Admin.	C. Garcia	6	4		4	4	6	4	6	8	42
TOTAL LABOR HOURS		122	124	16	186	192	172	110	172	62	1148
LABOR (Cost)	**RATE/HR.**										
Principal Scientist	$129	$1,032	$1,032	$0	$774	$1,032	$1,032	$2,064	$3,096	$1,032	$10,062
Sr. Environmental Scientist	$86	$4,128	$3,440	$1,376	$3,440	$2,064	$6,880	$5,332	$6,880	$1,376	$33,540
Staff Scientist IV	$69	$3,312	$1,656	$0	$0	$828	$1,794	$0	$828	$414	$8,418
Staff Scientist III	$61	$732	$0	$0	$6,100	$0	$1,586	$0	$732	$244	$9,150
Staff Scientist III	$61	$0	$1,464	$0	$0	$1,464	$0	$0	$0	$244	$2,928
Staff Scientist I	$37	$0	$888	$0	$888	$0	$0	$888	$0	$148	$2,664
GIS III	$59	$0	$0	$0	$708	$7,080	$1,534	$236	$2,242	$708	$11,800
Contract Admin.	$52	$312	$208	$0	$208	$208	$312	$208	$312	$416	$1,768
TOTAL LABOR COST		$9,516	$8,688	$1,376	$12,118	$12,676	$13,138	$8,728	$14,090	$4,582	$80,330
OTHER DIRECT COSTS											
Vehicle Use ($50/day)		$300	$0	$0	$1,400	$0	$0	$250	$0	$0	$1,950
Vehicle Mileage ($0.25/per mile)		$150	$0	$0	$900	$0	$0	$150	$0	$0	$1,200
Per Diem (meals & lodging)		$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
Copies (@ $0.08/copy)		$0	$25	$0	$50	$200	$250	$100	$250	$150	$875
Waders		$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
GIS Workstation (@ $7/day)		$0	$0	$0	$0	$250	$0	$0	$125	$0	$375
Color Graphics – 8.5 x 11 ($1/pg)		$0	$0	$0	$25	$25	$125	$25	$250	$168	$450
Camera (@ $7.50/day)		$0	$0	$0	$125	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$125
Film/Developing		$0	$0	$0	$75	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$75
YSI Meter ($10/day)		$0	$0	$0	$125	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$125
Velocity Meters ($35/day)		$0	$0	$0	$350	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$350
GPS Unit ($45/day)		$0	$0	$0	$450	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$450
Misc. Supplies		$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
Phone/Fax		$25	$75	$0	$0	$50	$100	$50	$125	$100	$425
Sediment Equipment		$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
TOTAL ODCs		$475	$100	$0	$3,500	$525	$475	$575	$750	$418	$6,400
TOTAL PROJECT COST		$9,991	$8,788	$1,376	$15,618	$13,201	$13,613	$9,303	$14,840	$5,000	$86,730

Task 1	Project Initiation/ 6 Advisory Group Meetings
Task 2	Assessment (2 man crew, 38 miles of creek @ 3 miles per day)
Task 2.1	Inventory and Review Baseline Resource Information and Plans (shared GANDA/URS)
Task 2.2	Conduct fluvial hydraulics and geomorphology study (largely URS)
Task 2.3	Vegetation/Habitat Surveys (shared GANDA/URS)
Task 2.4	GIS mapping (largely GANDA, URS)
Task 2.5	Prepare Existing Conditions and Assessment report
Task 3	Plan development
Task 3.1	Public Outreach
Task 3.2	Develop Draft and Final Plan
Task 4	CEQA

URS COST DETAILS - CALFED FUNDING

City of Roseville; Community Development; Creek and Riparian Management and Restoration Plan
Level of effort and estimated costs

URS LABOR (hours)			TASKS									TOTAL
Titles	Responsibility	Name	Task 1	Task 2.1	Task 2.2	Task 2.3	Task 2.4	Task 2.5	Task 3.1	Task 3.2	Task 4	
Principal	QA/QC	Steve Kellogg	8					8		8	16	24
Project Manager	Riparian Ecologist	Gretchen Coffman	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	100	148
Sr. Project Engr	Hydro-Geomorphology	Gary Palhegyi	48	16	24		24	40	24	40	32	248
Sr. Staff Scientist	Riparian Ecologist	Gretchen Coffman	48	16		40	24	40	24	40	32	264
Sr. Staff Geologist	Geomorphology	Jim Durkin		24	100			24			28	148
Staff Scientist	Biologist	Michele Lee		24		104		24			28	152
Staff Scientist	Soil Scientist	Susan Loadholt		24	80						26	104
Graphics/GIS	GIS/CADD	Doug Wright					24			24	80	48
Contract Admin.	Admin/WP	Aimee Ludwig	8	2	2	2	2	8	2	8	32	66
TOTAL LABOR HOURS			118	112	212	152	80	150	56	126	374	1202
LABOR (Cost)		**RATE/HR.**										
Principal		$140	$1,120	$0	$0	$0	$0	$1,120	$0	$1,120	$2,240	$3,360
Project Manager		$100	$600	$600	$600	$600	$600	$600	$600	$600	$10,000	$4,800
Sr. Project Engr		$120	$5,760	$1,920	$2,880	$0	$2,880	$4,800	$2,880	$4,800	$3,840	$25,920
Sr. Staff Scientist		$100	$4,800	$1,600	$0	$4,000	$2,400	$4,000	$2,400	$4,000	$3,200	$23,200
Staff Geologist		$100	$0	$2,400	$10,000	$0	$0	$2,400	$0	$0	$2,800	$14,800
Staff Scientist		$75	$0	$1,800	$0	$7,800	$0	$1,800	$0	$0	$2,100	$11,400
Staff Scientist		$75	$0	$1,800	$6,000	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$1,950	$7,800
Graphics/GIS		$70	$0	$0	$0	$0	$1,680	$0	$0	$1,680	$5,600	$3,360
Contract Admin.		$55	$440	$110	$110	$110	$110	$440	$110	$440	$1,760	$1,870
TOTAL LABOR COST			$12,720	$10,230	$19,590	$12,510	$7,670	$15,160	$5,990	$12,640	$33,490	$96,510
OTHER DIRECT COSTS												
Vehicle Rental ($50/day)			$300	$0	$650	$650	$0	$0	$150	$0	$0	$1,750
Vehicle Fuel			$0	$0	$250	$250	$0	$0	$60	$0	$0	$560
Per Diem (meals & lodging)			$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
Copies (@ $0.08/copy)			$0	$250	$0	$0	$0	$200	$0	$200	$600	$650
Waders			$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
GIS Workstation			$0	$0	$0	$0	$250	$0	$0	$120	$150	$370
Color Graphics – 8.5 x 11 ($1/pg)			$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$500	$0
Camera (@ $7.50/day)			$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
Film/Developing			$0	$0	$100	$100	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$200
YSI Meter ($10/day)			$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
Velocity Meters ($35/day)			$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
GPS Unit ($45/day)			$0	$0	$850	$850	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$1,700
Misc. Supplies			$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$100	$0
Phone/Fax (@4%)			$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$160	$0
Sediment Equipment			$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
TOTAL ODCs			$300	$250	$1,850	$1,850	$250	$200	$210	$320	$1,510	$5,230
TOTAL PROJECT COST			$13,020	$10,480	$21,440	$14,360	$7,920	$15,360	$6,200	$12,960	$35,000	$101,740

Task 1	Project Initiation/ 6 Advisory Group Meetings
Task 2	Assessment (2 man crew, 38 miles of creek @ 3 miles per day)
Task 2.1	Inventory and Review Baseline Resource Information and Plans (shared GANDA/URS)
Task 2.2	Conduct fluvial hydraulics and geomorphology study (largely URS)
Task 2.3	Vegetation/Habitat Surveys (shared GANDA/URS)
Task 2.4	GIS mapping (largely GANDA, URS)
Task 2.5	Prepare Existing Conditions and Assessment report
Task 3	Plan development
Task 3.1	Public Outreach
Task 3.2	Develop Draft and Final Plan
Task 4	CEQA

Notification Letter

Environmental Compliance
And Land Use Checklist

Support Letter

Planning Area Map and
Process Flow Chart